WHOLE NO. 6445.

MORNING EDITION-MONDAY, APRIL 17, 1854.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARCTIC.

YERY IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

ADV ANCE OF THE RUSSIANS INTO BULGARIA

The Defeat of the Turks in the Dobrudscha.

CAPTURE OF HIRSOVA.

EW PROPOSITION OF THE CZAR OF RUSSIA.

Reported Important Movements of the Russian Fleet in the Black Sea.

lighly Interesting Debate in the British Parliament.

nalysis of the Secret Anglo-Russian Correspondence.

WAR BETWEEN TURKEY AND GREECE.

he Cuban Slave Trade and the Black War-

SLIGHT IMPROVEMENT IN THE MARKETS.

The Collins mail steamship Arctic, Capt. Luce, arrived ofx o'clock yesterday morning. She left Liverpool at f-past two o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, the 5th Her news is four days later. She brings one hun d and twenty-seven passengers and a full freight. g. Humphrey Marshall, our late Commissioner to a; James T. Brady, Esq., Col. Colt, and Capt. Com-

idscha, and about forty-five thousand of the Czar ps occupied the territory between the Trajan Wall rube. Omer Pacha, with a large force, was entrating for an attack on Karasu and Silistria

he mission of Prince George of Mecklenburg-Strelitz Berlin, is for the purpose of conveying a letter from Emperor of Russia to the King of Prussia, said to con a proposition of the willingness of the Czar to Western Powers succeed in securing by treaty the

iols, in consequence of this mission, improved, and n became steady. Flour has again advanced. e return from the Bank of England for the weel ing the 25th of March gives the following results,

....£4,423,827 Increase. £475.01011,092,220 Decrease. 213,1573,744,205 Increase. 13,328 the other side of the account:-

ernment securities.£11,792,116 Decrease...£52,584 er securities... 15,757,604 Increase...1,244,709 es unemployed... 6,658,535 Decrease... 645,130 he amount of notes in circulation is £21,240,775, bem increase of £456,925, and the stock of bullion in departments is £14,029,282, showing a decrease of 3,557, when compared with the preceding return. coording to the Trieste Gazette, the Schah of Per

Russian fleet have left Sebastopol, and it was believ would attack Varna. Sir James Graham stated in nent on the 3d inst., the allied fleet had left the

was positively asserted that 4,000 Russians, from Se-There were the usual rumors of treachery on the part the Turkish commanders of the different fortresses

have fallen into the hands of the Russians. ner Pacha marched 20,000 men from Silistria to ngthen a position between the Russians and the Bal-

ssians are razing all the fortresses in the Austria had demanded from Russia that Austrian sub-ts in the Principalities shall not be compelled to take

Russian paper money.

rkey. Gen. Metaxa, Greek Minister, has demanded his ssports. Nesset Boy, the Turkish Minister, had itted Athens, and returned to Constantinople. new levy of 80,000 men is about to be made in

he ship Flavio Giovia from Antwerp estensibly for ntreal, has been captured and brought to the Downs. h arms on board for the Greek insurgents.

council of Austrian generals is summoned to meet at ns. Among others invited are the Ban Jellalich ofessor Wilson, so well known as Christopher North,

ed on the 3d inst., aged 66 years. Our obituary notice im is crowded out. reply to Mr. Hutchins, who detailed the circumes connected with the seizure of the Black Warrio

the Cuban authorities, Lord John Russell stated that ommunication had been sent to the United States on e subject, but no information had yet been received om Mr. Crampton. The Asia arrived out at three o'clock on the morning of

onday, the 3d inst. On Tuesday, 4th inst., the Niagara sailed from Liver l with the S8th regiment of infantry, for the East. he Golden Age reached King George's Sound, Austrain sixty-one days, including fourteen days detention St. Vincent and the Cape. Her actual running time s, therefore, only forty-seven days. It may be rebered that the British government refused to send ail by the Golden Age, preferring to pay £1,000 to the illing ship Matilda Wattenback, whose arrival out we ay look for for some weeks to come.

The steamship Glasgow, from New York, arrived at

nock at 2 o'clock on Saturday, 1st inst. Capt. Duryee, of the packet ship Constantine, feil over ed and was drowned on the morning of the 1st inst.

hile the ship was off Port Lynas, outward bound. In onsequence of this unfortunate accident the ship put ack to Liverpool. Fifteen packet ships, amounting to 16,000 tons, were

ting up at Liverpool to convey troops to the East. The influx of emigrants into Liverpool at presen passed anything of the sort ever before known. The ajority were from Ireland, and are bound either for the United States or Canada. The price of steerage pasge ranged as high as £5 10s., owing to the scarcity hipping and the number of passengers offering.

LONDON, Tuesday, April 4, 1854. DRESS IN REPLY TO THE ROYAL MESSAGE ADOPTED ABERDEEN, PALMERSTON AND BRIGHT-CLARE DON'S GOVERNMENT STATEMENT-PERSONALITIES NEUTRALITY OF GERMAN POWERS DECLARED IM-POSSIBLE—PALMERSTON AND THE PREMIERSHIP— THE WAR—THE FIGHTING ON THE DANUBE—COM-BINED FLEETS IN THE BLACK SEA—RUPTURE BE-TWEEN TURKEY AND GREECE—THE SULTAN DEPOSES THE SHEIK-UL-ISLAM.

As anticipated in my last communication, the address a reply to the royal message announcing war with Rus-la was unanimously adopted in both houses of Parlia-ment on Friday night. The opportunity was thought, wever, too good to be neglected, and one of the longest lehates of the session ensued. Lord Aberdeen was the nark at which all the crators of the opposition fired ions were given and taken on both sides. Palmerston and Bright had a private mill of their own, in which the bester (Bright) suffered cousiderably

Disraeli and Layard, were the chief speakers. It would be wasting your space to enter into a recapitulation of this ern question, all the phases of which are fami iar to your readers. A few points are impor-ant and new. Lord Clarendon distinctly denied that any stipulation was made in the treaty recently concluded Western Powers with the Porte, which gave them protectorate over the Christians of Turkey. "We en ter," he said, "upon the war for a definite object. It is to check and repel the unjust aggressions of Russia. It is the battle of civilization against barbarism for the in-dependence of Europe." As regards the position of the German Powers, Lord Clarendon spoke very plainly, and expressed what I have repeatedly stated in my corres-pondence—"Neutrality, with such a war as is about to be vaged on the confines of both countries, is impossible. He then added:-"If Germany proceeds in accordance with tussian influence, the result, it cannot be doubted, will be in favor of German independence. But that Power which leans to Russia will transfer all the popular sympathies to the Power which does not do so, and to the hands of that power will be committed the future desti-

nies of Germany."

Lord Derby said that the war, however lamentable, was in his belief, and in the belief of the country, a just and a necessary war; but he believed it never would have taken place-Russia would never have dared to put for ward her pretensions, if at the particular moment of these particular differences arising the Earl of Aberdeen had not been the minister at the head of the government! The Emperor of Russia had, in his opinion spoken his mind plainly (in the secret confidential des patches,) to the ministry, and was led to believe that Lord Aberdeen shared all his views. To say the least, with the knowledge of these documents, it was very great political blindness-he would not say, political conni

it make an impression. When he sat down, Lord Malmes-buryrose and said that when he was in office the Russian government never attempted to force its views as regards Turkey, but that directly Lord Aberdeen came the question was again immediately mooted.

Lords Grey, Brougham, Lyndhurst, and Granville then spoke, but threw no light on the subject. rumer is again current in political circles and in the clubs, that Lord Aberdeen will go out and Lord Palmer-

ston be Prime Minister. able speech. He recapitulated the whole question, and pointed out the necessity of war to maintain the balance of power. He declared that it was impossible at the present stage of the war to state the basis upon which peace would be ultimately negotiated; he trusted the German Powers would come to a sense of their own interests the convention between France, England, and Turkey was a purely military convention, and had nothing to d

with the internal administration of Turkey.

Mr. Layard attacked the government in unmeasured terms, accusing them of all the mischief that had been done. Bright followed, and, as already said, was severely chastised by Palmerston. The honorable member for Manchester, (said Palmerston,) reduces everything to the question of pounds, shillings and pence; and I verily be lieve that if this country was threatened with an imme diate invasion likely to end in its conquest, the honor able member would sit down, take a piece of paper, and would put on one side of the account the contributions which his government would require from him for the defence of the liberty and the independence of the coun-try, and he would put on the other the probable contributions which the general of the invading army might levy upon Manchester, and if he found that, on balancing the account, it would be cheaper, he would counsel submission rather than pay his share in contributing to the defence of his country !

The question to be considered was, whether one Power is to bestride the globe from the north to the south, from the Baltic to the Mediterranean, to dictate to Germany, to domineer in the Mediterranean, to have the whole of the rest of Europe at its mercy, to deal with it as it pleases; or whether that power shall be taught that there are limits even to the ambition of a Czar!

Palmerston sat down amidst loud cheering.

Disraeli made a brilliant speech, full of wit and sarcasm He deemed it the duty of all men to rally around the sovereign when she declared she found it necessary to make remarkable frankness was the characteristic of the secret correspondence. He concluding by saying, (as Lord Derby said in the Lords) that war had been produced by one man—the man who occupied the most important post in the country-and ere long that would be the opinion of

The debate lasted nearly eight hours.

To turn to events.

The ceho of the first shot has not yet resounded or at least reached the English shores. The Baltic fleet, according to the last accounts received, was at anchor in the bay of Kjoege. On the 30th March it cast anchor at the island of Mocn; this island belongs to Denmark; it is situated to the northeast of Falster and reckons about 7,000 inhabitants. The bay of Kjoege is situated in Zea-

land, ten leagues southwest of Copenhagen.
From Constantinople we learn that the combined fleets entered the Black Sea on the 24th March, taking the di-

rection of Varna.

From the Danube the news is not of a satisfactory The Russians have, as you are already aware. crossed the Danube at three different places, and since then we learn (by telegraph,) that the Turkish fortresses of Matschin, Hersova, Isaktscha, Tultscha and Bala dagh, have been taken by the Russians. Of the movements of the main body of the Turkish army under Omer Pacha, and of the Ottoman forces in the Dobruds-cha under Mustapha Pacha, we have no intelligence. the retrograde movement of the Turks may have been calculated upon to mislead the enemy; but until we have precise details it is impossible to say what the exact facts are. It is an object of Russia to make the world believe that her arms are successful, but Russian despatches come from Vienna—and Austria is certainly not the enemy of Russia. The Vienna Gazetic of the 28th ult. publishes the following telegraphic despatches from Prince Gortschakoff, addressed to Baron Meyendorff, the

The Prussian Correspondent of Berlin gives the follow-

The Prussian Correspondent of Berlin gives the following details:—

The Russian force was 40,000 strong. On the 22d, at four o'clock in the morning, the Russian batteries below Bralla, in the isle of the Danube, opened a sharp fire on the Turkish entrenchments above and below the little fortress of Matschin. The cannonade lasted all day. On the 23d, at seven o'clock in the morning, the Russians recommenced their fire, but the Turks did not respond very vigorously. At four o'clock in the afternoon six Russian battations with four guns, passed the river in fourteen large beats, under the protection of the flotilla of the Danube, to attain Gidzeh, which is situated below Matschin. They there took up their position, whilst the engineers were occupied in throwing a bridge over the Danube. The bridge was terminated is the evening. The Turks maintained a fire until nightfall, principally against the steamer, the Pruth, the bridge in construction, and the six boats employed in forming the bridge; but they did not obtain a great result. In the night they evacuated their entrenchments, leaving 20 dead. The Russians admit that they had 20 killed, and 20 woonded. Amongst the latter is General Dalbroski, of the engineers—he has lost a leg. The construction of the bridge was directed by General Schilders and the passage of the river by General Kotzebne. At about the time at which the passage near Ibraila was effected, Gen. Luders crossed the Panube with six battations near Galatz, and Gen. Uschakoff with thirteen battalions, near Ismail, both in boats. Gen. Luders met with na resistance in his passage. He advanced a distance of eight werstes into the interior of the country (a worste is about three-fourths of an English mile.) The bridge constructed near Galatz being terminated, 26 battalions will pass over it with casualry and stilliery. General Uschakoff had to conquer an obstinate resistance. He crossed the river, which is very wide in that part, between Galatz and the mouth of the Sulims. The redoubts raised by the Turks

Tultscha. This place has, it is said, already fallen into the power of the Russians. They made an assault at Matschin, and as they are in force, it is probable that they will, without great difficulty, possess themselves of Pobrudscha.

at the opposite extremity of the line of the Danube to that at which all the recent operations have taken place, and at which the passage was expected. Ismail is not far from the mouth of the Danube, Galatz is above it, and

We learn from Malta that the English troops were daily leaving that island for Constantinople. By this time there can be no less than 20,000 English and French troops assembled in the Dardanelles.

A naval engagement in the Black Sea is expected

The Austrian government has drawn up a manifesto of the policy it intends to follow. A copy of this document has been received in Paris, though the separate articles have not been published. The Emperor addresses to the people a brief esperé of the causes which have led to war; he blames Russia in strong terms for her conduct, and declares in a formal manner that in no case will be join that power. The conclusion is not so clear. It states in an ious manner that Austria will maintain in the interests of Germany a strict neutrality. It does not mention that an offensive and defensive treaty has been en-tered into with Prussia, but of a good understanding ex-isting between them. It expresses a hope that this course of conduct will be approved of by the German

It appears that the English and French ambassadors at Venna have called upon Count Buol and demanded an e-planation of the conduct of Austria, and her future in-tentions. The reply of the Austrian minister is said to have been "satisfactory." This state of things cannot last nuch longer. Those who are not for us are against us, and Lord Clarendon has informed Parliament that a neutrality of the two German Powers is impossible. If we add that the population of both countries are almost unanimous in favor of the Western Powers, there still remains a hope that they will declare themselves against

able events of the next few months. Italy remains quiet. An attempt at a rising in Parma

followed the death of the Duke, but was immediately Italy is waiting in an expectant attitude. So is Hun-

You will see by the resolution of the Prussian Chambers, respecting the loan, that the Prussian Chambers e opposed to a union with Russia. The Loan Commit tee has unanimously, minus one vote, come to the fol-lowing decision, which will be laid before the plenum and ussed on Wednesday or Thursday next:—

In consideration of the necessity of accordance to the king's government of the necessary credits to support the honor and independence of our fatherland, and to defend the interests of the country under existing me-

defend the interests of the country under existing menacing dangers of war:

2. Asalso in consideration that his Majesty's government
has declared that it will also continue to adhere to the policy
hitherto pursued, and consequently labor, in accordance
with the Cabinets of Vienna, Paris and London, and especially in intimate union with Austria and all other
ferman States, for the speedy restoration of peace, on
the basis of equity as proclaimed in the Vienna Conference protocols, under reservation of full freedom of decision as to active interference;

The Chamber will be pleased to determine that constitutional assent shall be given to the two projects of law;
the one concerning extraordinary credits required for military administration during 1854, and the other the raising of sums required for covering the same by a sinking
fund.

A rupture has taken place formally between Turkey

by the Sultan. This is a bold step. The Sheik was, doubtless, opposed to the granting any privileges to the is determined to act for himself and to throw off the constraint which the Ulemans have usually exercised over Turkish monarchs. Backed by foreign troops, the Sultan

Pants, April 3, 1854. Embarkation of 20,000 Men for the East—Disorders in the Administration of the Army and Navy-Violent Scene Between the Emperor and Marshal St. Arnaud-Opinions on the War-The New Map of Europe-Prince Attert's Correspondence with the Gene-Affair of M. de Monta-

for the East. A terrible storm of indignation was raised against Marshal St. Arnaud, who was accused of negli gence, incapacity, and even of what is scarcely probable when we consider his antecedents-of wasteful expenditure. Prince Napoleon, on seeing that nothing was ready went to the Emperor and told him that he was betrayed. The most incredible facts were cited as proofs of the state of disorder into which the administration of the army had fallen; and it was even asserted that at a review held by the Emperor, a Colonel, to complete the two thousand men of his regiment, was obliged to borrow five hundred from another. However this may be, it is certain that Marshal St. Arnaud, menaced with disgrace and the loss of his command, waited upon the Emperor, in company with Marshal Vaillant, who had examined into the defi ciencies in the materiel, and reminded his Majesty that for the last six months he had been waiting for ordersthat for the same period the sovereign had refused them—that an enormous economy had been effected even on the most necessary supplies-and that now they felt the effects of this cutting down system at the commencement of the campaign. All the anger of the Emperer was then turned against M. Ducos, who, in a sort of ministerial gasconade, (although another name might be given to it.) had paraded in the columns of the Moniteur a third squadron of the fleet, which existed only in his cabinet. It is said that the Emperor so far lost his usual self-control as to break in his fury one of the articles of furniture in the apartment. To appease his Majesty, and to show at least something like good will. M. Duces immediately transmitted, by telegraph, to the Maritime Prefet of Toulon, orders to send off the vessels coute qui coute. The Prefet, thus urged, immediately sent to sea two vessels, without armament, without proper clothing for the men, and even without provisions, giving, however, orders to the captains to finish their equipment at Brest. Now, a lotter which arrived this morning from the latter port, and which I have just seen, states that the equadron is in no condition togo to sea, and cannot for some time to come afford aid to the fleet under Admiral Napler.

This war is severely censured even by men who are adherents of the government. Marshal Vaillant, it is said, told the Emperor and M. Drouyn de l'Huys that the country was about to put herself to a vast expenditure, without any possible chance of compensation, and that merely to support the influence of England, menaced in Asia. This should have been foreseen in the commencement of the crisis; but now France is too far involved to recede, and the situation has been rendered the more perilous from the ambiguous attitude of Austria and

ment of the crisis; but now France is too far involved to receede, and the situation has been rendered the more perilous from the ambiguous attitude of Austria and Prussia, who consent to blame the conduct of Russia, but not to make common cause with the Western Powers. I may add that the pamphlet entitled the "Revision of the Map of Europe," which has obtained a very general circulation in Europe from the fact of its being suppressed in France has produced the worst possible effect in Austria, to whom it is proposed to give the Danubian provinces, (a gift for which she has no fancy,) in exchange for Lombardy, which she wishesto keep.

worst possible effect in Austria, to whom it is proposed to give the Danubian provinces, (a gift for which she has no fancy,) in exchange for Lombardy, which she wishes to keep.

It is said that the Czar, pushed to extremes by the publication of the confidential correspondence with England, will publish in his turn a large mass of correspondence on the same subject, and, among other documents, letters which compromise both Prince Albert and the King of the Belgians, by the proof which they afford of their complicity in the designs of Russia.

The report of the committee of the Legislative Carps to which the affair of M. de Montalembert was referred has just been printed and distributed. Whilst it expresses its regret at the publication of the letter, it declares that M. de Montalembert has defined all participation in the publication of his letter, ought to be believed on his work, and concludes for the refusal of the authorization demanded. It is runored that M. de Montalembert has decided on adopting a clever line of tactics in this affair. After the reading of the report in the senses of to-day he will hand in his resignation as Deputy, and will deliver himself up for prosecution, which in any case he could not avoid, seeing that the Legislative Carps will not protect him by its vote. He therefore goes before the tribunal with this report of the committee in his favor, the effect of which even a contrary vote, on the part of the Legislative Corps will not destroy.

Prince Napoleon positively leaces for the East the day after to-morrow. It is feared, however, from the delay that has taken place, that the, expedition will not arrive in time at the Danube; this apprehension is, however, sought to be balanced by 'the auggestion which has obtained currency—that, after gaining a victory and satisfying the home of his acmy, the Carr will propose terms of peace. Be this as it may, the Was will be of service to the Prince, by enabling to gain a popularity of which he stands in need, in connequence of his former co-op

the hall of the Legislative Corps are Gronged by an anxious crowd. M. de Flavigny spoke in favor of M. de Montalembert. M. Remand, member of the minority of the commission, and an old legitimist was extremely violent against M. de Montalembert, declaring that the person of the Emperor was in question. M. Lemenier, meanber of the majority of the commission, is speaking in his favor while I am closing my letter.

THE EUROPEAN WAR.

IMPORTANT DEBATE IN THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT—ANALYSIS OF THE SECRET
CORRESPONDENCE.
In the House of Lords on the 31st of March.
The Earl of CLARENON rose and said—My lords, in rising to mere your lordships to agree to the address which I have the honor to propose in answer to the gracious measage of her Majesty which has just been read,

But, my lords, with reference to that undue confidence which we have been accused of exhibiting in the Emperor of Russia, I do desire to say a few words, and they will be with reference to that correspondence which has just been haid on your lordships table. (Hear.) My lords, it is to be a selection of the confidence which has just been haid on your lordships table. (Hear.) My lords, it is to be a selection of the confidence which has just been haid on your lordships table. (Hear.) My lords, it is to be a selection of the confidence of the foreign Office, we had the selection of the foreign Office, we have the maje of Russia to sought these communications, but, having received them as confidential, we have behaved with scrupulous honor to the Emperor, linserted one short extract, not from the despatch sent by Sir H. Seymour containing an account of his conversations with the Emperor, linserted one short extract, not from the despatch sent by Sir H. Seymour containing an account of his conversations with the Emperor, linserted one short extract, not from the despatch sent by Sir H. Seymour containing an account of his conversations with the Emperor, linserted one short extract, not from the despatch sent by Sir H. Seymour containing an account of his conversations with the Emperor, linserted one short extract, not from the despatch when it was labeled to short the sent of the sent of

Stephen Stephen who has analogy shown to preve an insofted Herital commendation of which the street of admits the commendation of the state of the state of of polarity than cheappe to he skepted we showlest, activitied, had resident thin, and we had seed to Stelly a critical, had resident thin, and we had seed to Stelly a critical, had resident thin, and we had seed to Stelly a critical, had resident thin, and we had seed to Stelly a critical had resident thin, and we had seed to stelly a stranged to adhless in the said of claims, and such an article of the stelly of the stellar of the stellar designation of Europe would not have been accused. He insignation of Europe would not have been accused, the medical of the stellar of the stellar of the stellar designation of Austra for the articles of the stellar designation of Austra for the articles of the stellar designation of Austra for the articles of the stellar designation of Austra for the articles of the stellar designation of Austra for the articles of the stellar designation of Austra for the articles of the stellar designation of the stellar of the stellar of the stellar designation of the stellar designation of the stellar of the stellar of the stellar designation of the stellar designation of the stellar of the stellar of the stellar designation of the stellar of the stellar

to delay as long as passible. Sharing generally the opinions expressed by Lord Clarendon on the necessity of the probagod maintenance of the existing state of things in Two properties of the existing state of things in Two properties of the existing state of things in Two properties of the existing state of things in Two supposes that the information received by the British government it may allow the received by the British government it may allow the received by the British government it may allow the control of the properties of the properties

struggle, the result of which concerns them even more than Western Europe. I trust that, at the close of this struggle, we shall find them by our side, re-establishing peace upen a solid and secure foundation; but that peace, my lords, will be neither solid nor secure, unless the territorial extension and the immoderate influence of Russis be effectually restrained. (ficar, hear.) That peace will not be a glorions peace, my lords, if we do not secure equal rights and immunities for the Christian authlects of Turkey, not securing them by treaties, nor by a protectorate, nor by acquiring rights fatel to the very independence which we intend to uphold, but ascuring them as the spontaneous act of the Sultan, and not less binding on him on that accours. (hear.) by which he will best consult his own interests, and by which he will estitle himself to the gratitude of Europe, and afford to France and England the only setum they desire for the exertions which they are now making on his behalf. With these objects in view, and if the Crown meets, as I trust it will, with the unanimous support of the Parlament and people of this country, we may humbly hope that the protection of Heaven may be vouch-safed to the cause which we helieve to be a right one, and we may look forward boldly and fearleasly to the result of this struggle in which we are about to embark. (Cheers.) The noble Earl concluded by moving that an humble address be presented to her Majesty to return her Majesty to the thanks of this House for her most gracious message, and for the communication of the several papers which have been laid before it in obedience to her Majesty's endeavors have been frustrated by the just sense we entertain of her Majesty's anxious and uniform endeavors to preserve to her people the blessings of peace, and of our perfect confidence in her Majesty's disposition to terminate the calamities of war whenever that object cam be accomplished consistently with the honor of her Majesty's endeavors have been frustrated by the spirit of ag

of Europe.

The Earl of DEREY—I rise, my lords, not for the purpose of offering any opposition to the adoption of the address which has just been moved by the noble earl opposite, because I concur with him in thinking that this is an occasion upon which it is of the utmost importance that, whatever may be our difference of opinion as to the manner in which the negotiations which have preceded this issue have been carried on, this is a moment, Issy—an occasion upon which it is of importance—of the utmost and most vital importance—that there should be no difference in the expression of opinion by this and the other House of Parliament—an expression of opinion which I believe, with the noble earl, will carry with it the general and almost universal feeling of the country—with regard to the necessity of giving effective support to her Majesty's government in the prosecution of that war which, however lamentable, and however much to be deprecated as all war must be, is in itself, in my belief, and in the belief of the country, a just war, and which, in the present state of things, however different it may have been originally, is also a necessary war. (Cheers.) I am only apprehensive, my lords, that as her Majesty's government, up to the latest moment, they have spoken of peace when all around them breathed of war—so that, even at the present mement, they imperfectly appreciate, or, to use an American expression, they fail to "realize" the magnitude, the importance, and the probable duration of that arduous struggle upon which we are now about to enter. I fear, too, that the country has set its hopes and expectations of high with regard to the immediate and direct success of the war which we are about to undertake. If ear that it underrates the resources—more especially for the purposes of defensive warfare—of the great antagonist whem too high with regard to the immediate and direct success of the war which we are about to undertake. I fear that it underrates the resources—more especially for the purposes of defensive warfare—of the great antagonist whose we have to meet; that it underrates the difficulties which must be thrown in the way of even the best combined operations of the most galant armies and of the most powerful fleets, from circumstances against which neither bravery nor conduct can secure those fleets and armies. If I venture, my lords, at this moment, when we are entering upon a great war, to call your attention and the attention of the country to its importance, to its magnitude, and to its possible duration, it is not with a view of discouraging that enthusiasm which the noble earl describes to be felt by the nation on this question—it is with no wish to damp the ardor and eagerness of the people of this country to support, at whatever sacrifice to themselves, that which they believe to be a just and sacred cause; but I do it, well knowing the character and nature of my countrymen, believing that their energies, their esgeress, and their enthusiasm would rather be increased and excited than diminished by having placed before them plainly and distinctly the magnitude of the struggle and the greatness of the sacrifices for which they must be prepared. I think nothing could be so unfortunate as that we should enter upon this great struggle with an idea entertained on the part of a great portion of the country—still less with an idea entertained and encouraged on the part of Her Majesty's government—that this war is likely to be an affair of triding duration. (Hear, hear.) I cannot conceive a greater discouragement than that this country should teel after two or three campaigns that they had made but little progress towards the attainment of the object which they had been led to believe would be instanteneous of execution. It is infinitely better to know beforehand the actual extent of that which we are about to undertake, than

betterband the actual extent of that which we are about to undertake, than lightly to contract hopes and experiations which may be baffied by the result. It is not, the contract of the upon it in so full a state of preparation are made the upon it in so full a state of preparation are made the wishel; it is not because I fear that, for the defensive, the Emperor of Russia, evan if he receives neither co-peration or neutrality, is a formished antagonist; if is not on that account that I join in deprecating a war which, however easily it might have been avoided in its origin, has now. I think, become necessary that the possession of Constanting of the sould remain a superior fully with the noit can be the remainers and arbitrator of Europe and a great part of Ario. I concur with him, also, in thinking—although I think he did not express that opinion, yet it is one which he must entertain—that the assumption of that amount of influence, of that protectorate which Russia claims over Turkey, will eventually, if allowed by the rest of Europe, give her the same power, and place her in the country with her armide. (Hear, heavy to train that we should understand what it is for which we are about to contend, and what position that is which is demanded by Russia. I concur with the noble carl in thinking that from the very first moment the pretancies of Russia to this protectorate, for which we are about to contend, and what position that is which is demanded by Russia. I concur with the noble carl in thinking that from the very first moment the pretancies of Russia to this protectorate, for which we have been protected by the state nominally independent of the other, but really throttlet and atrangled under a great part of the provinces, but for the purpose of placing the real part of the provinces but for the purpose of placing the real part of the rest of the provinces of the provinces but for the purpose of placing the real part of the subject of the thinks of the provinces of the provinces of the provinces of the prov